

or Exchanged for likely Negroes, and Ten Acres of Land, a Mile from the Sugar Loaf Plantations, with an Orchard, on each of them. And Acres, about five Miles from, with the like Conveniences, inclineable to buy or exchange, and treat with the Subscribers. He may also be supplied with Stock, for Current Money or onably. Possession will be given, by

CHARLES BUSSEY.

Subscriber, at his Rope-Walk in DENSBURG, of Cables, standing and running every Sort and Size; also Spun-nying, Amber-Line, deep Sea-lead-Lines, and any Kind of made of Hemp; likewise Sail-Twine, Seine-Twine, Drum-Perforated a Quantity, not shall have it delivered at their Bay, at the same Price it sells at Orders shall be strictly observed, and Length.

CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

more Town, June 11, 1755.  
**IMPORTED,**  
GALLEY, Capt. WILLIAM HALL, to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store-Town, at the most reasonable Price or Retail, for Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,  
**Variety of DRUGS,**  
of all Kinds, CHEMICAL, likewise of PAINTS ready otherwise.

William Lyon.

by the Twenty-ninth of will be exposed to Public Sale, of the late Mr. Vachel Denton, deceased, several young

born Slaves,

Women, and Children; amongst choice Farmers, who understand Threshing, &c. there are two more than 22 Years old, who the other somewhat older: Women are some brought up in the old Work and Cookery; one of Washer and Ironer, and has been Time for that Purpose. Also and Kitchen Furniture, Plantations Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses, the Deceased's Personal Estate, of Exchange, Paper Currency, or The Sale to begin at Twelve and to be continued until all is Sold.  
Denton, Executrix.

TOLES REWARD.  
County, May 18, 1755.

out of the Subscriber's Night, two White Men; the one a well known Waterman and River, is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and about 30 The other named Thomas Wilky, a cooper, is near 6 Feet high, of a pale Complexion, and official: Had on a blue Coat and shoes, both much worn.

up the said Men, and secures Subscriber may have them again, ROPISTOLES Reward for

John Smith, Sheriff.

LIQUORISH,  
by the Pound, at the Subscriber's  
Richard Totbill.

PRICE in Charles-street;  
MENTS of a moderate  
er Week after for Con-

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

[Numb. 535]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, August 7, 1755.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE, for April, 1755.

**KING EDWARD IV.'S SPEECH to his Privy-Council and Nobility, to persuade them to a War with FRANCE: By which it will appear that Treaties were observed at that Time by the French in the same Manner as at present.**

**T**HE Injuries I have received are divulged every where; and all the World is fixt upon me, to observe with what Countenance I suffer them. I must confess they are of so strange a Nature, that I remain rather amazed than enraged: Had I dealt with any Prince, not civilized by Laws or inured to Commerce, I had yet the Religion of so many Oaths, and the Reason of every politic Circumstance so clear, that I could no ways have suspected this foul and foolish Breach of Faith. But in a Christian King, and who pretends to be most Christian, I have met with so horrid a Perjury, and so disgraceful to the Nation; that as all Mankind must abhor him as barbarous, so in my own particular I must neglect the principal Office of a Prince, if I omit to chastise him. Most of you, my Lords, are Witnesses to the Solemnity of his Vows, when humbly we declined the Ruin of his Kingdom; and I, to avoid so great a Massacre as the War would have endangered, condescended to end all Controversies by Accord. My Clemency is now become my Scorn; and I reap Indignities where I sowed Favours. For, this ungrateful Man, Prince I must not term him, who hath by Perjury forfeited that sacred Title, in Contempt to all Law both human and divine; denies not only the Marriage of the Dauphin to our Daughter, which would have proved so great an Honour to his Blood, and Security of his Kingdom; but even the annual Tribute of 50,000 Crowns; a slender Acknowledgment for so large a Country, by our Permission he has hitherto enjoyed. This Contumely I am resolved to punish; and I cannot doubt Success; ALMIGHTY GOD strengthens still his Arm who undertakes a War for Justice. In our Expeditions heretofore against the French, what Prosperity waited upon the English Arms is known to all the World: And yet Ambition then appeared the chief Counsellor of War. Now, besides all that Right which led Edward III. our glorious Ancestor, and Henry V. our Predecessor, we seem to have a Deputyship from Heaven, to execute the Office of the Supreme Judge, in chastising the Impious. When we were last in France, an innate Fear of this false Man forced him down to a sordid Purchase of Security: How low will a wicked Conscience, which even makes the Valiant cowardly to tremble, bend him now? Now, when an implacable Resolution for Revenge sets a far sharper Edge upon your Swords? Now, when he hath no Hypocrisy left undiscovered; nor Subterfuge for his former Perjury, nor Art to gain Belief to new Diffimulation; now, when our Ears shall be deaf to all Submission, and when our Conscience is so well resolved for the Necessity of this War, that Mercy will be thought a vicious Lenity, and the most savage Cruelty but an Act of Justice. I need not repeat how much Age hath informed him, and indeed I think it was his Dotage committed this foolish Crime; nor yet how hated he is rendered abroad by his unfaithful Dealing, and at home by his severe Government; the Commonalty sunk down by heavy Impositions; the Nobility, by proud Neglect, exasperated to desire any Innovation: But we want not Advantage in the Justice of our Cause and Valour of our People we have enough. It is confess, our Confederacies are quite dissolved; and I rejoice in that we shall undertake this great Business alone: For Experience in our last attempt showed, that Princes of several Nations, however they pretend the same, have still several Aims; and oftentimes a Confederate is a greater Enemy to

the Prosperity of a War than the Enemy himself; Envy begetting more Difficulty in a Camp, than any Opposition from the adverse Army. Our Brother of Burgundy, and Uncle of St. Pol are both dead. How little their Amity advanced us, nay, how just a jealousy of their secret Practices hindered our Designs then on France, you may well remember; and how in our Return towards England, we had more fear to be assaulted by their traitorous Weapons, than by any Arms from the Enemy. But we will spare their Memory; they laboured their own Safety, not our Glory. This I am secure of; that as by Death they are rendered unprofitable to us, so likewise not dangerous. And as for Bretagne, if his Weakness disables him as to our Aid, I am confident it will continue him a Neuter. Neither is it to be forgot, how securely now we may leave England, rather than heretofore, considering our so entire Friendship with the Scots; whose Hostility was always upon us at home, when we attempted Victory abroad: But I detain you by my Speech too long from Action. I see the Clouds of due Revenge gathered in your Brows, and the Lightning of Fury break from your Eyes, which forebodes Thunder against our Enemies. Let us therefore lose no Time, but suddenly and severely scourge this perjured Coward to a too late Repentance, and regain Honour to our Nation, and his Kingdom to our Crown.

N. B. See Rapin's History, anno 1483, where we shall find, that whatever Reason the King might have, the Nation had not near such good Reasons for declaring War against France, as it has at present.

**PETERSBURGH, April 11.**  
THE 7th Instant 102 Highwaymen, detained in the Prisons of this City, were brought to public Punishment. Twenty-six of them underwent the Knout, and the rest were scourged with a Cat-o'-nine-tails; after which they were sent away to Orghurgh and other Places, in order to be employed there on the Fortifications or in other public Works. Some of them were guilty of Crimes which in other Countries would be punished with Death; but the Emperors will not have any Man's Life disposed of during his Reign, being persuaded that this Prerogative belongs solely to the great Master of all Events: So that Wheels and Gibbets, and all other mortal Punishments, are proscribed under the Reign of Elizabeth the Clement.

**Stockholm, April 18.** Though the Algerines, in breaking with the Dutch, have declared their Intention to preserve Peace with Sweden, yet, as Caprice or popular Clamour may occasion a Change of Measures in that State, the Government has thought fit to order two Men of War to sail from Gottenbergh to the Mediterranean.

**Prague, April 19.** Last Week a great Number of Carpenters, Masons, and Pioneers, were sent from hence to Hungary, where they are to be employed in repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of that Kingdom.

**Madrid, April 15.** In Consequence of the Measures taken in this Kingdom, to protect our Trade and Navigation from the Depredations of the Algerines and other Barbary Pirates, five Xebecs have sailed from Carthagena: Two Men of War were actually cruising between Carthagena and Malaga, besides the two that are ordered to convoy the Dutch Merchantmen. Three Men of War sailed from Cadiz the 7th Instant, with several Spanish Merchantmen bound to the Coast of Guinea and America; and after they have convoyed them as far as the Canaries, they are to come back and cruise upon the Barbary Coast.

**Leghorn, April 18.** For these several Days past, one Ship of 26 Guns, and Zebec of 16, and one of 10, with Algerine Colours, have been cruising in Sight of this Place, where they have already

taken three Neapolitan Vessels, one Genoese, and one Felucca belonging to Corfica; so that neither the Tuscan nor Dutch Ships dare put to Sea.

**Toulon, April 18.** We are actually sitting out two Gallies, a Frigate, four Xebecs, two Gallies, and a Barque, to protect our Trade in the Mediterranean and Levant, as it is not prudent to rely on the Promises of the Algerines.

**Marseilles, May 2.** There is a Talk here of an Embarkation of some Thousand Families to be made in this Port, in order to proceed to America. The Parts they are designed for are variously reported, but the most probable Assertion is, that they are to settle in the Islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Tobago, but some People assure that this Embarkation will not take Place before next Summer.

**Marseilles, May 5.** Vessels bound to this Port from the Coasts of Spain were always wont to meet with Algerine Corsairs; but since the State of Algiers declared War against the Dutch and Imperialists, not a Vessel arrives that has not met with some of them; which subjects them to perform Quarantine, according to the Rules laid down for all Vessels coming from the Levant or from Africa, or which have had Communication with Vessels belonging to those Countries. The Master of the Galatea, of Naptz, from Cape St. Lewis, reports, that on the 11th ult. being near Gibraltor, he saw a Brigantine coming down upon him, and fired at her, which made her stand off; and that on the 17th, being off Carthagena, he met five Algerine Chebecs, which commanded him to exhibit his Papers. Capt. Joffe, of Morlaix, from Cadiz, was obliged to shew his Papers to an Algerine Chebec on the 18th ult. off Cape Gaeta. A Vessel from Martineco was brought to by five Algerine Chebecs on the 17th past, off Carthagena. The Master of a Vessel from Valentia was brought to on the 11th ult. off Ivica, by an Algerine Pink, the Master whereof told him that the Sallee Rover, which put into Algiers, was sailed again: The Master of this Vessel from Valentia saw, on the 16th, the Engagement off Alicant, in which three Algerine Chebecs were sunk. The Master of a Vessel from Carthagena says, he was also brought to, on the 11th ult. some Leagues from Carthagena, by five Chebecs of Algiers.

**Brussels, May 8.** Since the Arrival of a Courier from Vienna, and the Conferences Lord Holdernesse had with the Count de Cobentzel, Orders have been issued from the War-Office for raising Recruits with the utmost Diligence to complete the Troops of the Austrian Low Countries, whose Number is provisionally fixed at Twenty Thousand, including the Six Thousand which compose the Garrison of Luxembourg. Preparations are making for the Subsistence of the Troops which are to form a Camp in the Neighbourhood of Mechlin.

**Hague, May 14.** The Princess Royal Governante has sent Orders to all Governors of Towns and Forts, and likewise to all Commandants of Regiments, to grant no Furlows to any Officer or Soldier, upon any Account whatever, till farther Notice from her Royal Highness.

**Genoa, May 6.** Letters from Madrid, brought by the last Packet, advise, that it has been resolved to block up the Port of Algiers, with a Squadron, in order to hinder the Corsairs which are at Sea from returning into that Port with their Prizes, and others from coming out. The Town of Oran, of which Spain is in Possession, will facilitate the Execution of this Enterprise.

**Part of a Letter from Amsterdam, dated May 22.** Two Plans have been proposed to oblige the Algerines to revoke their Declaration of War. According to the first, we are to block up Algiers with a strong Fleet. According to the second, that we may not expose the Subjects of the State employed on board the Ships, we are to purchase the